DARVAS, Klara, dr.

A new rectal antiemetic in the treatment of hypermesis gravidarum and severe vomiting. Orv. hetil. 106 no.20:933-934 16 My'65.

1. Fovarosi Istvan Korhaz, Szuleszeti Osztaly (foorvos: Szolnoki, Ferenc, dr.).

DARVAS, L.

Some problems of javelin making.

p. 176 (Faipar) Vol. 7, no. 4, Sept. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

DARVAS, Lajos

Determination of the necessary degree of lowering river barrages. Hidrologiai kozlony 36 no.3:195-201 Je '56.

DARVAS, Laszlo

Development of our chemical industry and foreign trade. Magy kem lap 16 no.3:97-103 Mr '61.

1. Chemolimpex Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat.

DARVAS, Laszlo

System of fees at workmen's hostels and institutions for children. Munka 11 no.4:12 Ap '61.

1. Szakszervezetek Orszagos Tanacsa munkaber osztalyanak alosztaly-vezetoje.

(Hungary—Labor and laboring classes)
(Hungary—Day nurseries)

DARVAS, L.

Empirical design of the plane apron. p. 207. HIDROLOGIAI KOZLONY. HYDROLOGICAL JOURNAL. (Magyar Hidrologial Tarsasag) Budapest. Vol. 35, no. 5/6 May/June 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Vol. 5, no. 2, February 1956

DARVAS, Laszlo

The role of services nad benefits in the improvement of living conditions of workers. Munka 13 no.5:12-13 My 163.

1. Szakszervezetek Orszagos Tanacsa munkaber osztalyanak vezetohelyettese.

DARVAS, Laszlo, dr., foorvos

Ultrasonic therapy. Elovilag 6 no.3:42-47 My-Je '61.

DARVAS, Laszlo

Welfare work in industry by trade unions. Munka 14 no. 6:8-9 Je '64.

1. Deputy Head, Wage and Labor Division, Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

° DARVAS, Laszlo
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Hungary

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Source: Magyar Radiologia (Hungarian Radiology), Vol 12, No 2, Budapest 1960, page 118

Data: DARVAS, Laszlo, Medical Doctor, Eight/District Council Dispensary Institute, Trefort Street; coauthor with

✓EGYEDI, Laszlo, Doctor, Director of the Institute, of an article in source, "The Value of Microwaves in Medical Practice," based on work at the Eighth District CouncilDispensary Institute.

GPO 981643

DARVAS, LASZLO

Budapest Telephone Directory, Jan 1956, Unclassified:
DARVAS, Laszlo dr. főorvos reumatologus VII. Tanacs krt. 3/a
(head doctor rheumatology 7 tr. FDD verbal)

DARVAS, L.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.14 Vol.9/12 Radiology Dec 55

1947. DARVAS L, VIII. ker Tanács Trefort utcai Rendelõintézet, Budapest. *A gerinc degenerativ betegségeinek ultrahangkezelése. The treatment of the degenerative changes of the spine by ultrasonics MAG. RADIOL. 1955, 7/2 (121-124) Tables 1

By the treatment of 600 cases of ankylosing spondylitis and different forms of spondylosis by ultrasonics, favourable results were obtained. The therapeutic effect is similar to the result of a roentgentherapy. The beneficial effect of the ultrasonic therapy is not definite, but it causes no cumulation and may be repeated several times.

Györgyi - Budapest

DARVAS, Laszlo, dr.; EGYEDI, Laszlo, dr.

Comparison of ultrasonic therapy with other physical methods; results of combined therapies. Orv. hetil. 97 no.40:1112-1114 30 Sept 56.

1. A VIII. ker. Tanacs Trefort Utcai Rendelointezet (igazgato-foorvos: Egyedi, Laszlo, dr.) Rheuma Osztalyanak kozlemenye.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER, ther.
ultrasonics, combination & comparison with electrother. & radiother. (Hun))
(ULTRASONICS, ther. use
rheum. fever, combination & comparison with electrother. & radiother. (Hun))
(ELECTROTHERAPY, in various dis.
rheum. fever, combination & comparison with ultrasonic ther. (Hun))
(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.
same)

DARVAS, Laszlo, dr.; EGYEDI, Laszlo, dr.

The value of micro-waves in medical practice. Magy. radiol. 12 no.2:118-122 Je '60.
(RADIATION)

DARVAS, L.

Biologic effects and practical application of ultrasonics. Orv. hetil. 94 no.8:214-217 22 Feb 1953. (CIML 24:3)

1. Doctors. 2. Clinic of Peterffy Sandor-utcai Hospital (Director -- Dr. Jozsef Lendvai).

DARVASHy Laslo [Darvas, L.]; EDEDI, Laslo [Ededy, L.] (Vengriya)

Treatment of Bechterew's disease with ultrasound. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 24 no. 4:346-349 Jl-Ap '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz revmaticheskogo otdeleniya polikliniki imeni Treforta v Budapeshte (dir. L. Ededi).
(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID) (ULTRASONIC WAVES—THERAPEUTIC USE)

DARVAS, Laszlo, dr.

What is the cause for the calcification process in the spine and bones? What is the remedy? Elet tud 16 no.21:642 21 My '61.

1. Foorvos-reumatologus.

DARVAS, Laszlo, dr.

Effect of social benefits on income. Munka 15 no.1:6-7 Ja '65.

1. Deputy Head, Division of Wages of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Budapest.

DARVAS, C.

DARVAS, C. Use of a wall-drilling machiner in strengthening historical monuments. p. 23.
New tasks for the Chamber of Technology. Tr. from the German. p. 24.
Technical films. p. 26.
Exhibition of synthetic materials from the German Democratic Republic. p. 28.

No. 23, Dec. 1955.
MUSZAKI ELET.
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

DARVAS, Oliver

Construction of a cast concrete house in the winter. Magy ep ipar 14 no.2:89-90 '65.

DARVINA, V.V.; MAKAROVA, T.P.

Bleaching of viscose staple fiber by means of optically bleaching agents. Khim. volok. no.4:38-39 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna.

DARVINA, V.V.; MAKAROVA, T.P.

Use of optical bleaching agents for the whitening of viscose fibers. Khim. volok. no.1:60-62 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna.

ANFUF'YEV, Yu. P.; BEDEVI, O. Ye.; EL'-NADI, L. M.; DARVISH, D.A. Ye.; SOROKIN, P. V.

"Energy Levels of the Nucleus Si^{28}."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

KhFTI (UkrainianPhysico Technical Inst, Khar'kov)

ANTUF'YEV, Yu.P.; BEDEVI, O. Ye. [Badawy, O.E.]; EL'-NADI, L.M.; DARVISH, D.A. Ye. [Darwish, D.A.E.]; SOROKIN, P.V.

Energy levels of the Si^{28} nucleus. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 28 no.7:1156-1159 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Otdeleniye yadernoy fiziki Atomnoy komissii Ob"yedinennoy Arabskoy Respubliki, Yegipet, Kair, i Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.

DARVISHEV, K.D.

Results of the complement fixation test with different blood serum dilutions from cows infected with brucellosis. Trudy Us. nauch.-issl.inst.vet. 14:161-63 '61. (MIRA 16:2)
(Complement fixation) (Brucellosis in cattle)

DARVISHEV, K.D.

Differentiation of cattle infected with brucellosis and healthy cattle inoculated with strain No.19 vaccine. Trudy Un.nauch.-issl.inst.vet. 14:65-68 '61. (MIRA 16:2)
(Brucellosis in cattle) (Vaccination)

BUROV, B.M.; DARVOID, G.N .; KRON, F.TS.

Method of neutron-neutron logging for studying geological cross sections of wells. Geol. nefti 1 no.12:60-66 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Institut nefti AN SSSR.
(Oil well logging, Radiation)

DARVOYD, G.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3600

Yadernaya geofizika; sbornik statey po ispol'zovaniyu radioaktivnykh izlucheniy i izotopov v geologii nefti (Nuclear Geophysics; Collection of Articles on the Use of Radioactive Radiation and Isotopes in Petroleum Geology) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 370 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: F.A. Alekseyev, Professor, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences; Exec. Ed.: A.P. Kalantarov; Tech. Ed.: A.S. Polosina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petroleum geologists, geophysicists and scientists engaged in geological research who are interested in radiometric techniques of petroleum prospecting.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 28 articles compiled by staff members and aspirants of the Laboratory for Nuclear Geology and Geophysics of the Petroleum Institute (now the Institute for Geology and Mineral Fuel Processing) of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Laboratory for Radioactive Logging of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysics, and the heads of councils for planning research projects for petroleum enterprises. The articles treat new material on radiometric surveying in petroleum geology, describe radiometric instruments (counters, etc.) for registering neutrons and gamma rays, give the results of research with models of rock strata, introduce fundamentals of a new method for effectively utilizing radioactivity in the analysis of rock samples from petroleum-survey bore holes, etc. Problems of method in the study and interpretation of radiometric measurements in bore holes are reviewed, as well as the results of studies in the nonabsorption of tritium in tracing the movement of petroleum and water in a stratum. Finally, a new method of surveying based on measuring the radioactivity of the surface of a prospective petroleum deposit is described. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

Aksel'rod, S.M. Mapping Petroleum-Water Surfaces of Contact in Azerbaydzhan Oil Fields by the Method of Induced Radioactivity of Sodium 100

Rezvanov, R.A. Possibility of the Method of Induced Radioactivity for Quantitative Evaluation of the Petroliferous Capacity and Other Characteristics of Strata 105

Blankova, T.N. The Effectiveness of the Methods of Induced Radioactivity of Sodium and Chlorine to Compute the Oil- and Water-Bearing Capacity of Devonian Sandstones 110

Burov, B.M., G.N. Darvoyd, F.Ye. Denisik, B.P. Odinokov, and V.O. Shcherbinskiy. Utilization of Epithermal Neutrons in the Neutron-Neutron Method (NNM) of Evaluating the Porosity of Sand and Carbonate Collectors 121

Alekseyev, F.A., S.A. Denisik, V.V. Miller, and V.P. Odinokov. The Use of Gamma-Ray Spectrometry to Investigate Bore Holes 134

Oubermen, Sh. A. Gamma-Ray Spectroscopy of Natural and Artificial Radioactive Isotopes Under Bore Hole Conditions 146

Odinokov, V.P., S.A. Denisik, and Ya. S. Shimelevich. Determination of the Point of Water-Petroleum Contact From Data Obtained Using the Neutron Gamma Method With Scintillation Counters (NGM-LS) and the Neutron-Neutron Method Based on Thermal Neutrons (NNM-T) 154

Blankov, Ye.B. Separation of the Radiation of Different Elements During the Investigation of Petroleum-Survey Bore Holes by the Method of Induced Radioactivity of Sodium and Chlorine 170

Dvorkin, I.L., and R.A. Rezvanov. The Use of Scintillation Counters to Count Slow Neutrons in Petroleum Survey Bore Holes 187

Zolotov, A.V. Distribution of Slow Neutrons in a Homogeneous Medium 195

Gulin, Yu.A. Influence of the Conditions of Measuring Upon Evaluating the Porosity of Rock According to Data Obtained by the Neutron Gamma Method 201

Rudnev, O.V. Development of New Types of Radiometric Apparatus for Use in Petroleum Survey Operations 222

Telay, L.L. The Problem of Determining the Point of Water-Petroleum Contact Under Conditions of Cased Wells in Carbonate Deposits 228

Leypunskaya, D.I., and Z. Ye. Gauer. Analysis of Rock Based on Neutron-Induced Activity 238

Alekseyev, F.A., V.I. Yermakov, and V.A. Filonov. The Problem of Radium and Uranium Content in Oil-Field Waters 252

Yermakov, V.I., A.I. Laubenbakh, M.G. Ovanesov, Yu. A. Romanov, and L.N. Shoeyreva. Results of Investigations of Natural Gamma Fields in Oil-Bearing Regions, Using Aerial and Ground Radiometric Survey Methods 264

PYATNOV, V.I.; BIBIKOVA, V.I.; DARVOYD, T.I.; IVANOVA, R.V.; KASATKINA, N.A.; GINZBURG, A.I., nauchnyy red.; NEMANOVA, G.F., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Industry's requirements as to quality of mineral raw materials] Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spravochnik dlia geologov. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. No.53. [Thallium, indium, gallium] Tallii, indii, gallii. By V.I.Piatnov i dr. Nauchn. red. A.I.Ginzburg. 1961. 53 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Thallium) (Indium) (Gallium)

22977

18.3100 1087, 1454, 1208 S/180/61/000/003/005/012
E193/E183

AUTHORS: Darvoyd, T.I., Vigdorovich, V.N., and Iordanskaya, N.A.

TITLE: Purification of thallium by the crystallization methods

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1961, No.3, pp. 55-62

TEXT: Growing demand for high purity thallium in the semiconductor, atomic energy, and optical industries prompted the present author to undertake a systematic study of refining of this metal by the zone melting and crystal pulling techniques. The possibilities of these techniques were first evaluated on the basis of the analysis of the Tl-rich ends of the constitution diagrams of the relevant binary alloy systems. The results of this analysis are presented in Fig.2. Metals with a relatively high solid solubility in Tl are grouped in the left-hand side of the diagram showing their position in the periodic table of the elements; those whose solid solubility in Tl is extremely low are grouped on the right-hand side. Where possible, the distribution coefficients K were determined from the appropriate constitution diagrams and these are quoted under the symbol of the given metal; the numbered

S/180/61/000/003/005/012
E193/E183

Purification of thallium by the crystallization methods

arrows indicate groups of metals which (1) form with Tl systems of relatively simple type, (2) are insoluble in liquid Tl, and (3) are characterized by $K > 1$. It was inferred from the results of this analysis that most of the impurities likely to be present in thallium (with the exception of metals that are close neighbours of thallium in the periodic table) should be capable of being removed by the crystallization methods, the object of the experimental work carried out by the present author being to check this prediction. The experiments were conducted on Tl specimens with known impurity content, some of which had been preliminarily refined by the alkaline or electrolytic methods. The crystal pulling experiments were conducted in vacuum (10^{-4} mm Hg); both the crucible and the crystal were rotated (in opposite directions) at 25 and 50 revs/min respectively, the rate of crystal pulling varying between 0.4 and 2 mm/min. The zone refining tests were carried out in O-free, dry nitrogen on bars 150-180 mm long and weighing 20-30 or 150 g. The width of the molten zone was approximately 15 mm, the rates of zone traverse employed being

S/180/61/000/003/005/012
E193/E183

Purification of thallium by the crystallization methods

0.5, 1.0 and 2.0 mm/min. Electromagnetic stirring was used in some experiments and the distribution of impurities in the refined bars was determined after 5, 10 and 20 passes; depending on the type of impurity, chemical, spectrographic and radioactive tracer techniques of analysis were used. In the analysis of the results obtained, the behaviour of Cu, Ag, Zn, Sn, Fe, Ni, Mn, S, and Pb is discussed. Some of the typical results are reproduced graphically. Thus, in Fig.4 the Cu concentration (C x 10^4 wt.%) in the zone refined bar of Tl is plotted against the distance (in % of the bar length, l) from the starting end. The four curves relate to bars, examined after 10 (curves 1 and 3) and 20 (curves 2 and 4) passes and refined at the zone traverse rates of 1.0 (curves 1 and 2) or 0.5 (curves 3 and 4) mm/min, the initial Cu content being shown by the broken line - - - -. Fig.6 shows the distribution of sulphur in a bar obtained by the crystal pulling technique (pulling rate 0.5 mm/min); here, the S concentration (C x 10^3 wt.%) is plotted against the distance from the starting end, measured as the ratio, g, of the weight of the analysed to the

S/180/61/000/003/005/012
E193/E183

Purification of thallium by the crystallization methods

total length of the bar. Curves 1, 2 and 3 relate to bars obtained after the molten metal had been held at the temperature for 6, 7 and 11 hours respectively. Finally, the effect of electromagnetic stirring is illustrated in Fig.8, showing the distribution of Cu in a zone-refined bar. Here, log C is plotted against the distance (% l) from the starting end of the bar, obtained with (curves 1 and 2) or without (curves 3 and 4) the application of stirring, at the zone traverse rates of 0.5 (curves 1 and 3) and 1.0 (curves 2 and 4) mm/min. The initial Cu concentration is shown by the broken line. It was concluded that in many cases the zone refining and/or crystal pulling experiments yielded results better than those predicted from the theoretical considerations. This improvement in the segregation coefficient was attributed to the effect of secondary factors. Thus, for instance, the removal of Cd, Hg, and S was assisted by volatilization, that of Cu and Sn by oxydation. Iron which is insoluble in Tl cannot be separated by the methods studied, and filtration has to be used in this case. This is quite an effective method, as has been shown by the results of

Purification of thallium by the crystallization methods

experiments in which the thallium samples, containing 1.8×10^{-4} and $> 10^{-3}$ % Fe, were filtered through porous graphite, after which the Fe concentration was reduced to less than 5×10^{-5} and 10^{-4} %. The concentration of lead in thallium cannot be reduced by the zone refining techniques, and this metal has to be removed by other (alkaline, electrolytic) methods. The effectiveness of zone refining of thallium is greatly increased by the application of electromagnetic stirring.

A.A. Il'inskaya, I.M. Blokh, N.P. Men'shova, V.G. Goryushina, M.A. Notkina, Ye.Ya. Biryukova, V.A. Nazarenko, B.S. Tsivina, N.K. Davidovich and L.I. Gosteva are mentioned for their contributions.

There are 8 figures and 13 references: 10 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The English language references read as follows:

Ref.6: K.D. Alexopoulos. Acta crystallogr., 1955, V.8, part 4, p.235

Ref.8: M. Hansen, Lт Anderko. Constitution of binary alloys. McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, N.Y. - Toronto - London, 1958.

22977
S/180/61/000/003/005/012
E193/E183

Purification of thallium by the ....

Ref.9: J.L. Haughton, A. Prince. The constitutional diagrams of alloys: a bibliography. The Institute of Metals, London, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Giredmet/In-t tsvetnykh metallov im. Kalinina (Giredmet/Institute of Non-ferrous Metals imeni Kalinin)

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1960

Card 6/9

S/080/62/035/010/004/012
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Vigdorovich, V.N., Danvoyd, T.I., Iordanskaya, N.A. and Kamayev, Yu.O.

TITLE: A study of the distribution of Ag admixtures in the crystallization methods of the purification of thallium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 10, 1962, 2165-2170

TEXT: The above subject was investigated in continuation of earlier work concerned with the study of phenomena associated with the purification of Tl from various metallic admixtures by crystallization methods, to determine the effectiveness of purification in relation to the initial concentration of the impurity and to the rate of purification, the amounts of Ag being varied between 0.25 and 5 x 10^{-6}%. The Tl crystals were extracted from the melt, contained in a graphite crucible, under a pressure of 10^{-4} mm Hg, and were 100 - 200 mm long and 8 - 10 mm in diameter. The rates of

Card 1/2

A study of the distribution ...

extraction, f, were made 0.5, 1.0, and 2.0 mm/min, the crucible being revolved at 25 rpm and the extracting wire at 50 rpm in the opposite direction. The metallic rods were zone-crystallized, under O_2-free, dry N_2, and the distributions of Ag along the rods were determined after 5 passes, chemically (for $< 10^{-3}$% Ag) and by an isotope method (for $\geqslant 10^{-3}$% Ag). L.A. Radushkevich and I.V. Vlasovaya assisted in these determinations. Effective distribution coefficients, k, (defined by $k = C/C_o (1 - g)^{k-1}$, where C_o is the initial concentration of Ag and C is that at a distance g from the point at which crystallization front was started) calculated from data obtained by these 2 methods, were in fair agreement. The results are discussed, showing that k decreased with decreasing C_o, and was lower for higher values of f. The effect of f on k also became greater with decreasing C_o. In practice, complete purification of Tl from Ag admixtures, by extracting a crystal from the melt and zone-purification, is only effective when C_o is low, ($\leqslant 10^{-4}$% Ag); the efficiency of the process may be increased by lowering the rate of crystallization, e.g. to 0.5 mm/min. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1961

Card 2/2

DARVOYD, T.I.; GUREVICH, M.A.; NOVICHKOVA, S.M.; POPOVA, M.A.

System TlBr - TlI. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.2:462-466 F '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti. Submitted Aug. 28, 1963.

DYLEWSKA, Danuta; DARWAJ, Bohdan; REUTT, Natalia; WOJTOWICZ, Zbigniew.

Results of neurological, electroencephalographic and psychological studies in children delivered by forceps. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. pol. 13 no.5:607-610 '63

1. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej AM w Lublinie (kierownik: prof. dr. W Stein) i z Katedry Psychologii Wychowawczej UMCS w Lublinie (kierownik: doc.dr. N.Reutt) oraz z Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych AM w Lublinie (kierownik: prof.dr.S.Liebhardt).

*

POLAND

MARKIEWICZ, Maria, MARKIEWICZ, Marian, and DARWAJ, Bohdan; Neurological Clinic (Klinika Neurologiczna) (Director: Prof. Dr. med. Wiktor STEIN) and First Clinic of Internal Diseases (I Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych) (Director: Prof. Dr. med. Mieczyslaw KEDRA), both of the AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Lublin

"Neurological Picture and Electroencephalographic Changes in the Course of Chronic Cardio-Pulmonary Syndrome."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 32, 5 Aug 63, pp 1173-1175

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Study covered two groups of patients, those in the period of circulatory and respiratory efficiency, and those in period of failure. Tests were performed in the beginning and at end of treatment. The neurological signs appeared in 92.5 per cent of the cases. General cerebral changes prevailed in the eeg tracings, with some of the records showing intensive changes in the temporal leads. Agreement between the eeg tracings and neurological examinations was high (56 per cent), and less between the cerebral signs and the clinical examination (20 per cent). 14 refs: 3 Polish, 1 Czech, 5 German, and the other Western.
1/1

KISELEVA, Ye.S.; DAR'YALOVA, S.L.

Distribution in the animal body of colloidal solutions of radioactive chromium phosphate and zirconyl phosphate following various methods of administration. Med. rad. 9 no.11:29-36 N '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Radiologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav.- M.A. Volkova) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A. Gertsena, Moskva.

AGRANAT, V.Z.; DAR'YALOVA, S.L.

Radioisotope diagnosis of malignant tumors of the parotid gland. Med. rad. 10 no.9:3-7 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Radiologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - kand.med.nauk M.A.Volkova) Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A.Gertsena, Moskva.

KISELEVA, Ye.S.; DAR'YALOVA, S.L.

Late results of treatment of so-called mixed tumors of the parotid gland according to materials of the P.A.Gertsen State Oncological Institute for the period 1945-1962. Vop. onk. 11 no.10:100-105 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Iz radiologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand.med.nauk M.A.Volkova) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A.Gertsena (direktor - prof. A.N.Novikov).

DAR'YAL'SKIY, V.A. 2

31739
S/136/61/000/012/001/006
E091/E335

18.3100

AUTHORS: Gindin, L.M., Bobikov, P.I., Patyukov, G.M., Dar'yal'skiy, V.A., Brodnitskiy, K.P. and Kasavin, I.A.

TITLE: Electrolytic-extraction method for the production of high-purity cobalt

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 12, 1961, 22 - 26

TEXT: The basic method for the production of high-purity cobalt is its purification from other metals by double extraction and the final electrolytic separation of the metallic cobalt. Cobalt is separated from less alkaline metals during double extraction and, subsequently, it is separated from more alkaline ones, which plate out at the cathode to a certain extent, by electrodeposition. In the above technological scheme, an ion-exchange separation from Pb and Zn is used, in addition to the double-extraction purification of cobalt solutions. However, variations of this scheme are possible in which only extraction-purification without ion exchange is carried out. This method is based on the double reactions between metals in different phases: in the organic phase, in the form of fatty acid salts (soap) and

Card 1/3 2

31739
S/136/61/000/012/001/006

Electrolytic-extraction method ... E091/E335

in the aqueous phase, in the form of mineral acid salts (chlorides or sulphates). Fatty acids of the C_7-C_9 fraction (monocarbonic acids of the aliphatic series) are used in the organic phase; these participate in the formation of the corresponding metal salts and are also solvents for the soaps formed. The principles underlying this method are discussed and the procedure is outlined. The method has many advantages over the double extraction-electrolytic one. The following are the main advantages: 1) the purification of the Co solution from impurities is completely automated and mechanized;
2) filtration of solid cakes and operations associated with processing and unloading are dispensed with;
3) the extraction of Co is higher and the losses lower;
4) compared with the normal hydrometallurgical process, this method of Co-production results in a higher quality metal;
5) purification is carried out at normal temperature and pressure;

Card 2/3

31739
S/136/61/000/012/001/006
Electrolytic-extraction method .. E091/E335

6) working conditions are healthier;
7) production costs are lower.

There are 1 figure, 1 table and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/3

DAR'YAN, V. A.

In the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian S.S.R. Vop.ekon. no.10:156-157 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Armenia--Economics--Study and teaching)

DAR'YAN, Vagram Arsen'yevich; DAR'INYAN, G.S.otvetstvennyy redaktor; ALLAKHVERDYAN, G.O., otvetstvennyy redaktor; KHACHATRYAN, A.S., otvetstvennyy redaktor; AZIZBEKYAN, L.A.tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Silk industry in Armenia; a brief account] Shelkovaia promyshlennost' Armianskoi SSR; kratkii ocherk. Erevan, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Armianskoi SSR, 1956. 162 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Armenia--Silk Manufacture)

DARIYAN, Vagram Arsenovich; PAPYAN, K.M., otv.red.; SLKUNI, A.G., red. izd-va; AZIZBEKYAN, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Textile industry of the Armenian S.S.R.; short historical and economic sketch] Tekstil'naia promyshlennost' Armianskoi SSR; kratkii istoriko-ekonomicheskii ocherk. Erevan, Izd-vo Akad. nauk ASSR, 1958. 138 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Armenia--Textile industry)

DAR'YAN, V. (Yerevan)

Studies on the economy of the Armenian S.S.R. Vop. ekon. no.1:153-155 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:1)

(Armenia--Economics--Study and teaching)

DAR'YAN, Vagram Arsenovich; MOISHEYEV, V.L., otv.red.; VARTANESOVA, A.A., red.izd-va; BAROYAN, P., tekhn.red.

[Light industry of the Armenian S.S.R. and prospects of its expansion] Legkaia promyshlennost' Armianskoi SSR i perspektivy ee razvitiia. Erevan, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Armianskoi SSR, 1960. 108 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Armenia--Industries)

ACCESSION NR: AP4033700 S/0073/64/030/004/0376/0384

AUTHOR: Fomenko, A. S.; Abramova, T. M.; Dar'yeva, E. P.; Galina, A. A.; Furman, Ye. G.

TITLE: Oxidative destruction of polyamides. II. Participation of free radicals in the radiolysis and radiation oxidation of polycaprolactam.

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 30, no. 4, 1964, 376-384

TOPIC TAGS: polyamide, polycaprolactam, caprolactam oligomer, oxidation, free radical formation, radiolysis, radiation oxidation, EPR spectra, C N bond rupture, hydroperoxide formation, IR spectra, antioxidant, viscosity, cross linkage

ABSTRACT: The free radicals formed by irradiation of polycaprolactam with cobalt-60, their function in the radiation oxidation of polycaprolactam, and the inhibiting action of an antioxidant were investigated. The electron paramagnetic resonance spectra of polycaprolactam and caprolactam oligomers irradiated with cobalt-60, and the effects of temperature, radiation dose and presence of oxygen on the changes in these spectra are described. The gaseous products of polycaprolactam radiolysis in vacuum are hydrogen and carbon monoxide in a 3:1 ratio and about

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4033700

coworkers in the electron paramagnetic resonance laboratory for obtaining EPR spectra and help in evaluating the spectral data." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR, (Institute of Physical Chemistry);Kiyevskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo NII iskusstvennogo volokna, (Kiev Branch of the All Union NII of Synthetic Fibers)

SUBMITTED: 15May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, NP. NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4040955 S/0020/64/156/005/1147/1149

AUTHOR: Brodskiy, A. I. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Fomenko, A. S.; Abramova, T. M.; Furman, Ye. G.; Dar'yeva, E. P.; Kukhtenko, I. I.; Galina, A. A.

TITLE: EPR spectra of radicals formed during gamma irradiation of polyamides

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 156, no. 5, 1964, 1147-1149

TOPIC TAGS: electron paramagnetic resonance, EPR spectra, EPR radical spectra, polyamide, polyamide gamma irradiation, hexamethylene adipamide, poly-omega-undecane amide, deuterium, caproamide

ABSTRACT: The authors conducted this analysis because the literary data pertaining to the structure of radicals formed under the effects of irradiation are contradictory. The EPR spectra of poly-ε-caproamide were recorded. The irradiation and EPR spectra recording was taken at room temperature. The EPR spectrum of the gamma-irradiated poly-ε-caproamide is an incompletely resolved quintet 1 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 1 with an average width of 74 oersteds between the extreme maxima. The cleavage between the extreme pairs of lines 1-2 and 4-5 is 21 oersteds. This is 1.55 times less than the cleavage between the lines 2-4. This spectrum corresponds to a -CH -CO-NH-CH-CH - radical in which the unpaired

card 1/3 2 2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040955

electron interacts with one α-hydrogen and two equivalent β-hydrogens. The -CO-CD$_2$-(CH$_2$)$_3$-CD$_2$-NH- sample with deuterium in the two CH$_2$ groups neighboring the carbonyl and NH groups yields a fully resolved 1 : 2 : 1 triplet with a splitting of a_β = 28 oersteds, and with a general width of 56 oersteds between the extreme maxima. This spectrum corresponds to a -CD$_2$-CO-NH-CD-CH$_2$- radical. The spectra of irradiated polyamides containing 8 and 10 CH$_2$ groups in the monomer unit show incompletely split 1 : 3 : 3 : 1 quadruplets with identical 21 oersted cleavages. The spectrum for an irradiated completely-crystalline hexamethylene adipamide COOH-(CH$_2$)$_4$-CO-NH-(CH$_2$)$_6$-NH$_2$ is a satisfactorily resolved 1 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 1 quintet with a general width of 84 oersteds between the extreme maxima and with a_β = 21 oersteds and a_α/a_β = 2.0. It corresponds to a radical in which the hydrogen splits off from the CH$_2$ group in the β-position to the NH, just as in the poly-ε-caproamide radical. The irradiated ε-caprolactam monomer produces a poorly resolved spectrum. When deuterium is introduced into the methylene groups of the nondeuterated and deuterated caprolactam in the NH group a sharp change in the spectrum shape can be observed. The spectrum of the CO-CD$_2$(CH$_2$)$_3$CD$_2$ND sample is not as well resolved probably on account of the participation of the NH group hydrogen in the cleavage. This spectrum can evidently also be examined as a quadruplet with intensity ratio of 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 . Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4040955

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo Akademii nauk UkrSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences Ukr SSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MP, OC NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Dar'yeva, E. P., Miklukhin, G. P., (Deceased), Rekasheva, A. F. SOV/79-29-1-57/74

TITLE: Investigation of the Ways of Regrouping of Hydrogen in the Case of Redox-Reactions (Issledovaniye putey peremeshcheniya vodoroda pri okislitel'no-vosstanovitel'nykh reaktsiyakh) XI. Reduction of Benzophenone With Sodium- and Aluminum Alcoholates as Well as With Alcohols and Sodium (XI.Vosstanovleniye benzofenona alkogolyatami natriya i alyuminiya i spirtami i natriyem)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 1, pp 269 - 278 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In continuation of earlier papers (Refs 1-4) the authors investigated the reduction mechanism of benzophenone with sodium butylate-, isoamylate and -ethylate in the corresponding alcohol solutions that were radioactivated with deuterium in the hydroxyl group as well as with deuterized ethanol (C_2H_5OD) and butanol (C_4H_9OD) and sodium. This reduction with sodium alcoholate proceeds in exactly the same way as the reduction with aluminum alcoholate, i.e.hydrogen from the bonds C-H

Card 1/3

of alcohol or alcoholate passes over to the carboxyl carbon atom of benzophenone. The reduction with alcoholates can play an important part in the reduction with alcohols and sodium. In both ways of reduction with sodium in ethanol, temperature is of great importance. At 80-100° the reduction product is diphenyl methane. Its formation proceeds at the expense of the hydrogen in the hydroxyl groups of alcohol. At 125-130° benzhydrol is formed; in most cases the transition of hydrogen from the bonds C-H of alcohol or alcoholates takes place. In the case of reduction with sodium in butanol at 100 and 140° benzhydrol is formed, the isotopic composition of which points to a similar procedure of both processes. The results given in the tables can be explained on the basis of the modern reduction theory with metals. The amount of the kinetic isotopic effect (equal to 1.8 and 1.9 respectively) was determined in the case of reduction of benzophenone and benzaldehyde with isopropyl alcohol in the presence of aluminum propylate $\{(CD_3)_2CDOH+[(CD)_3CDO]_3Al\}$. These data confirm

Investigation of the Ways of Regrouping of Hydrogen in the Case of Redox-Reactions. XI. Reduction of Benzophenone With Sodium- and Aluminum Alcoholates as Well as With Alcohols and Sodium SOV/79-29-1-57/74

the assumption that for the inner-molecular transition of hydrogen into the cyclic transition complexes, smaller amounts of the isotopic effect are a characteristic feature. There are 3 tables and 26 references, 13 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Institute for Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, Ukr SSR)

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1957

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Dar'yeva, E. P., Miklukhin, G. P. (Deceased) SOV/79-29-2-57/71

TITLE: Investigation of the Ways of Displacement of Hydrogen in the Oxido-reducing Reactions (Issledovaniye putey peremeshcheniya vodoroda pri okislitel'no-vosstanovitel'nykh reaktsiyakh). XII. Reduction of Triphenyl Carbinol (XII. Vosstanovleniye trifenilkarbinola)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 2, pp 625-630 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reduction of triphenyl carbinols with alcohols and formic acid is an example of the oxido-reducing process of the disproportioning type for which the ways of hydrogen displacement can be easily clarified by means of deuterium. Alcohols effect the reduction of triphenyl carbinol up to triphenyl methane in concentrated sulfuric acid at room temperature (Ref. 1)or in the presence of an excess of zinc chloride on heating (Ref 2); formic acid reduces on heating or long standing at room temperature (Refs 3-5). Former attempts made by the authors led to the assumption that in both cases only the hydrogen from the C-H bonds of the reducing agent passes over to the tertiary carbon atom of triphenyl carbinol on its reduction, and not

Card 1/3

the hydrogen from the hydroxyl groups of carbinol itself, nor of the reduction agents, nor the protons of the catalyst. It was of interest to obtain direct experimental data of the source and the way of hydrogen transition in the reactions of the above type, and also to determine the value of the kinetic isotopic effect, making it possible to evaluate some properties of the transiton state. The reduction of triphenyl carbinol was carried out with methyl and ethyl alcohol in the presence of zinc chloride according to H. Kauffman and A. Grombach (Ref 2). In the first series of experiments alcohols were used that were radioactivated in the hydroxyl group with deuterium, and methyl alcohol CH_2DOH was used in the second series. It was shown that in the reduction of triphenyl carbinol with formic acid, as well as with alcohols, only the hydrogen from the C-H bonds of the reducing agents passes over into the resulting triphenyl methane. The values of the kinetic isotopic effect in the reduction of triphenyl carbinol with methanol CH_2DOH and formic acid DCOOH were found to be equal to 1.6 and 1.8 respectively.

Investigation of the Ways of Displacement of Hydrogen SOV/79-29-2-57/71
in the Oxido-reducing Reactions. XII. Reduction of Triphenyl Carbinol

Data of the kinetic isotopic effect were used for the evaluation of the possible mechanisms of the processes investigated. There are 23 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: December 17, 1957

Card 3/3

DAR'YEVA, E. P.

Cand Chem Sci, Diss - "Investigation of the means of hydrogen transfer in oxidation-reduction reactions with the participation of alcohols". Kiev, 1961. 10 pp, 20 cm (Acad of Sci UkrSSR. Inst of Org Chem), 200 copies, Not for sale (KL, No 9, 1961, p 177, No 24274). /61-48391/

EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(c)/EWA(1) Pc-4/

ACC NR: AT5002665

... 109

Kotorlenko, L. A., ... E. P.

... free radicals in the ... polycapro-

... Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh ... Sintez i

... oxidation ...

ABSTRACT: Variations in the electron paramagnetic resonance spectra from irradia- ... vacuum, $2 \cdot 10^4$ to $200 \cdot 10^4$ ... films ... in relation ... free radi- ... oxygen were analyzed in a st... participation in the radiative oxidation ... and the inhibi-

Card 1/2

L 1867-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5002665

... process by di-β-naphthyl-p-... chromatographic ...

... oxidation ...

... peroxides and carbonyl ...

... significantly reduced ... and

...N: Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR (In... Chemistry, AN UkrSSR); Kiyevskiy ... nauchno-... instituta iskusstvennogo ... (All-Union ... Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers)

SUBMITTED: 22Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, NP

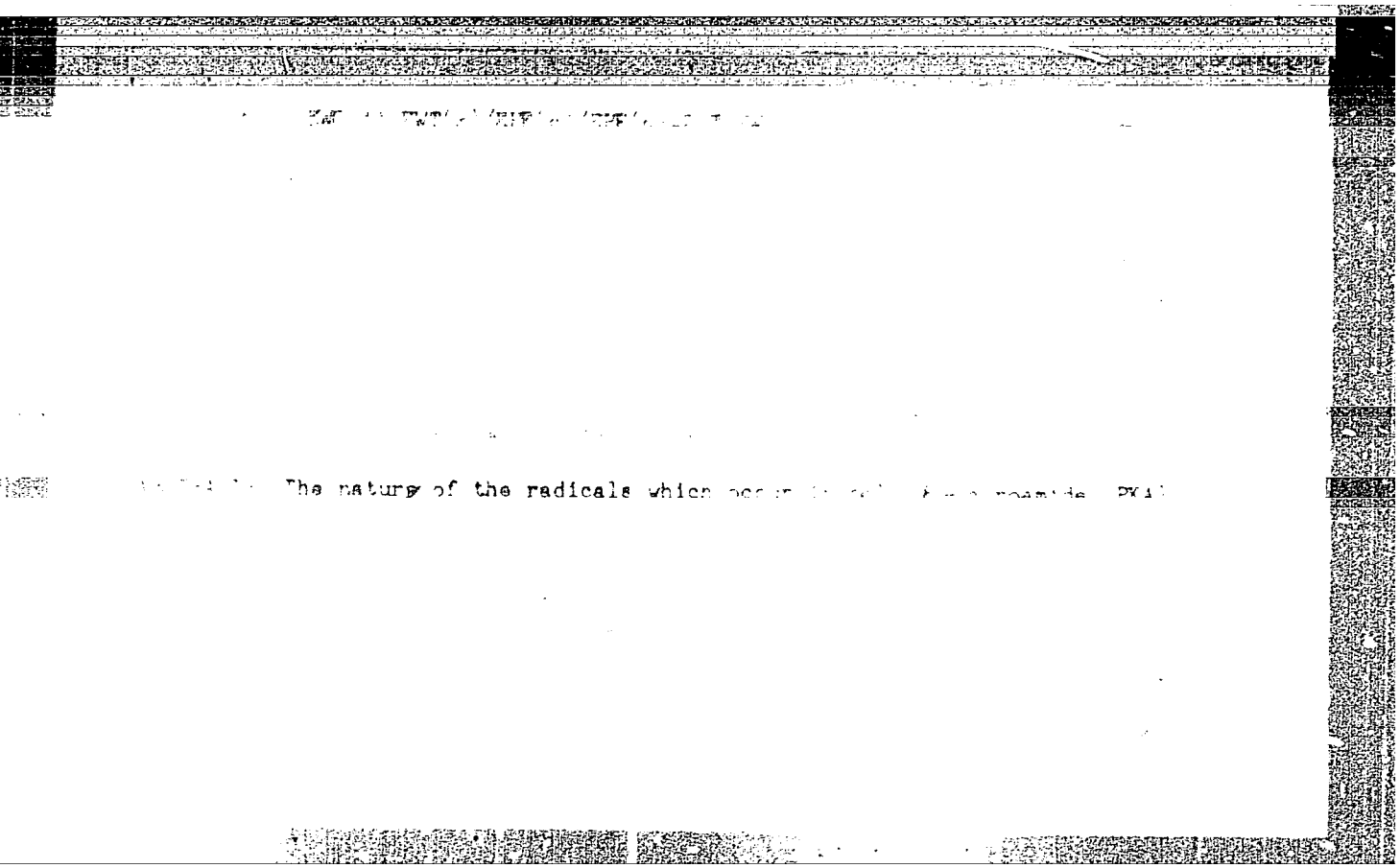
NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

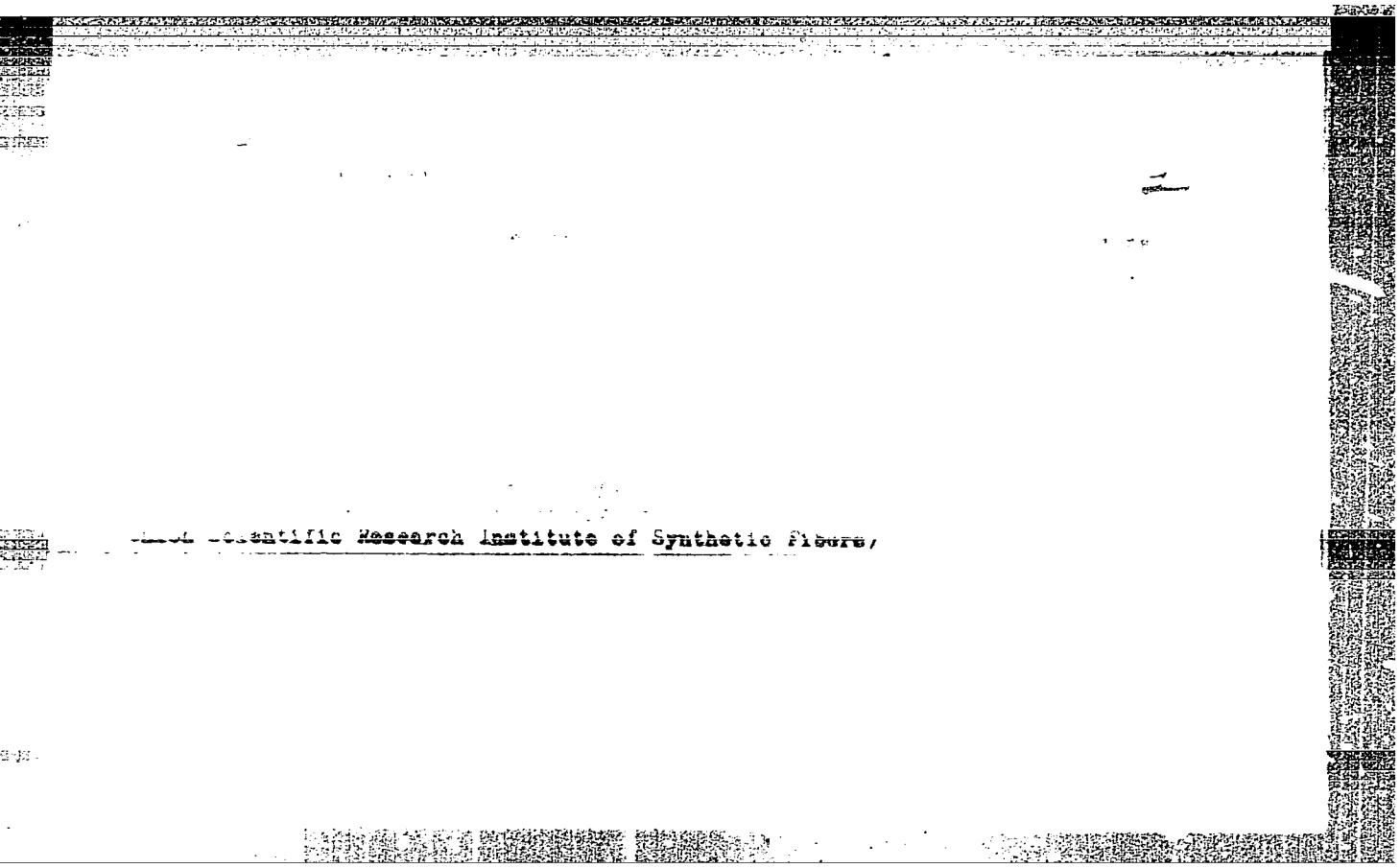
ALEKSANKIN, M.M.; DAR'YEVA, E.P.; FRANCHUK, I.F.

Synthesis of 2-deutero-2-propanol. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.6:613-616 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

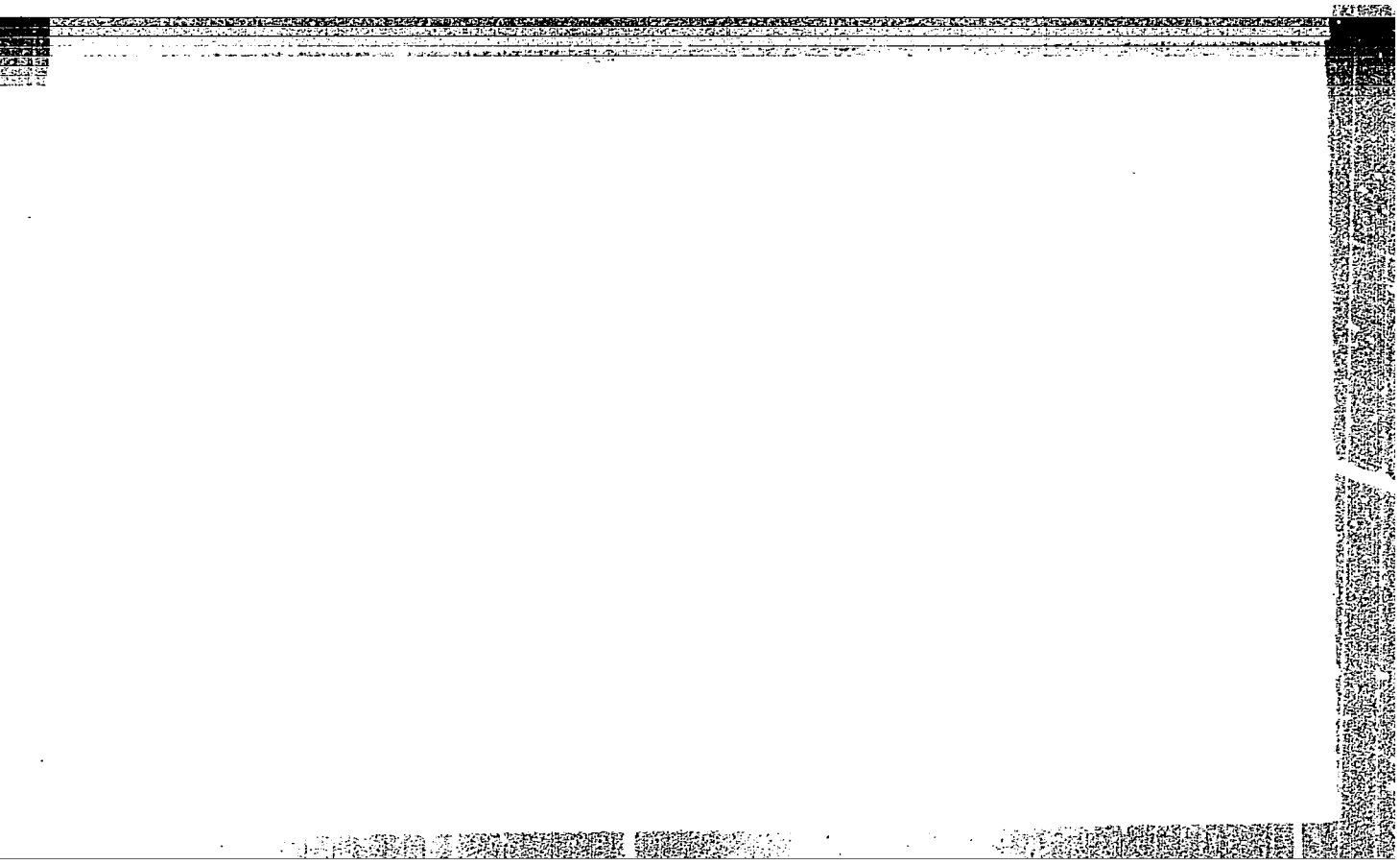
1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.



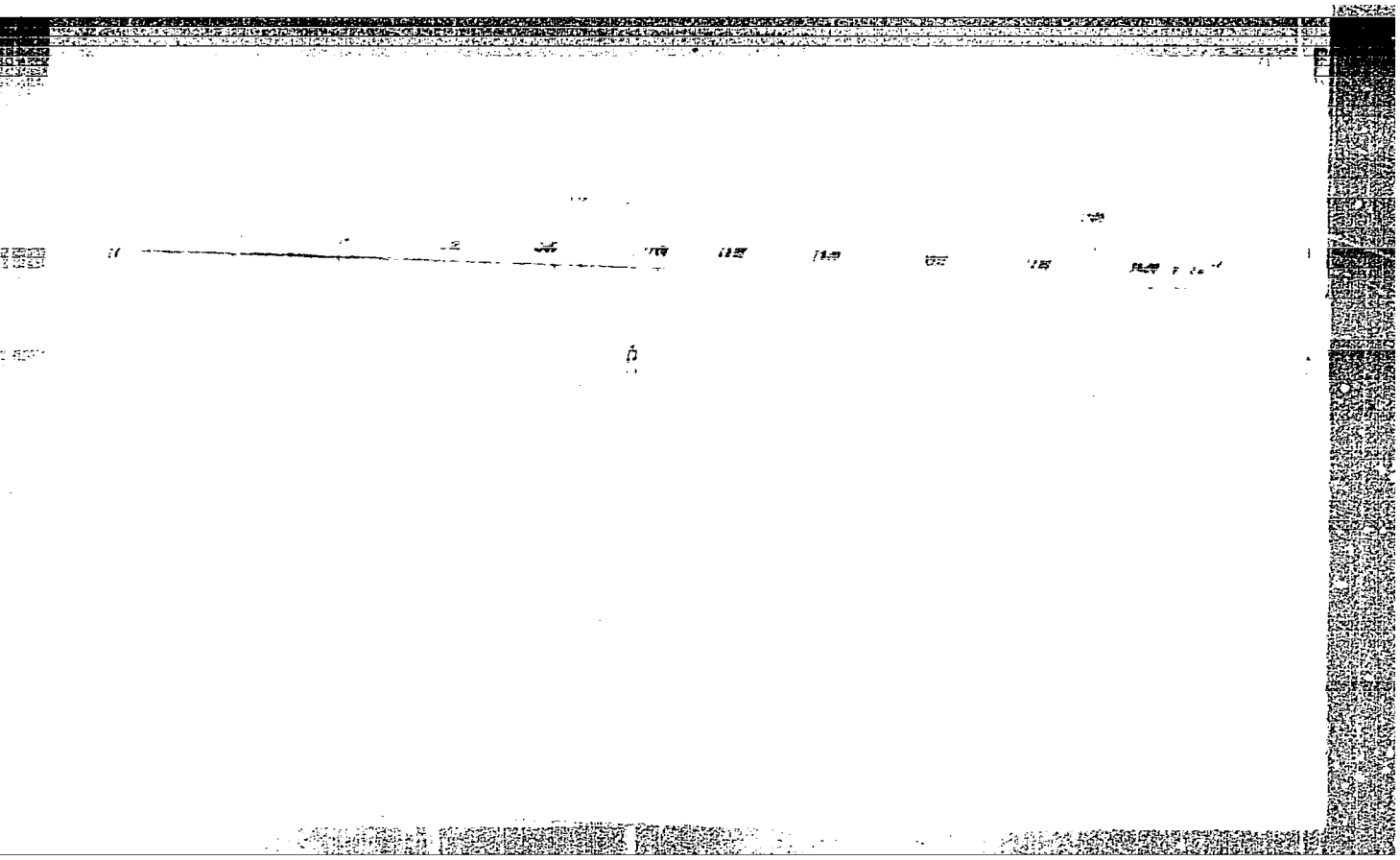
The nature of the radicals which

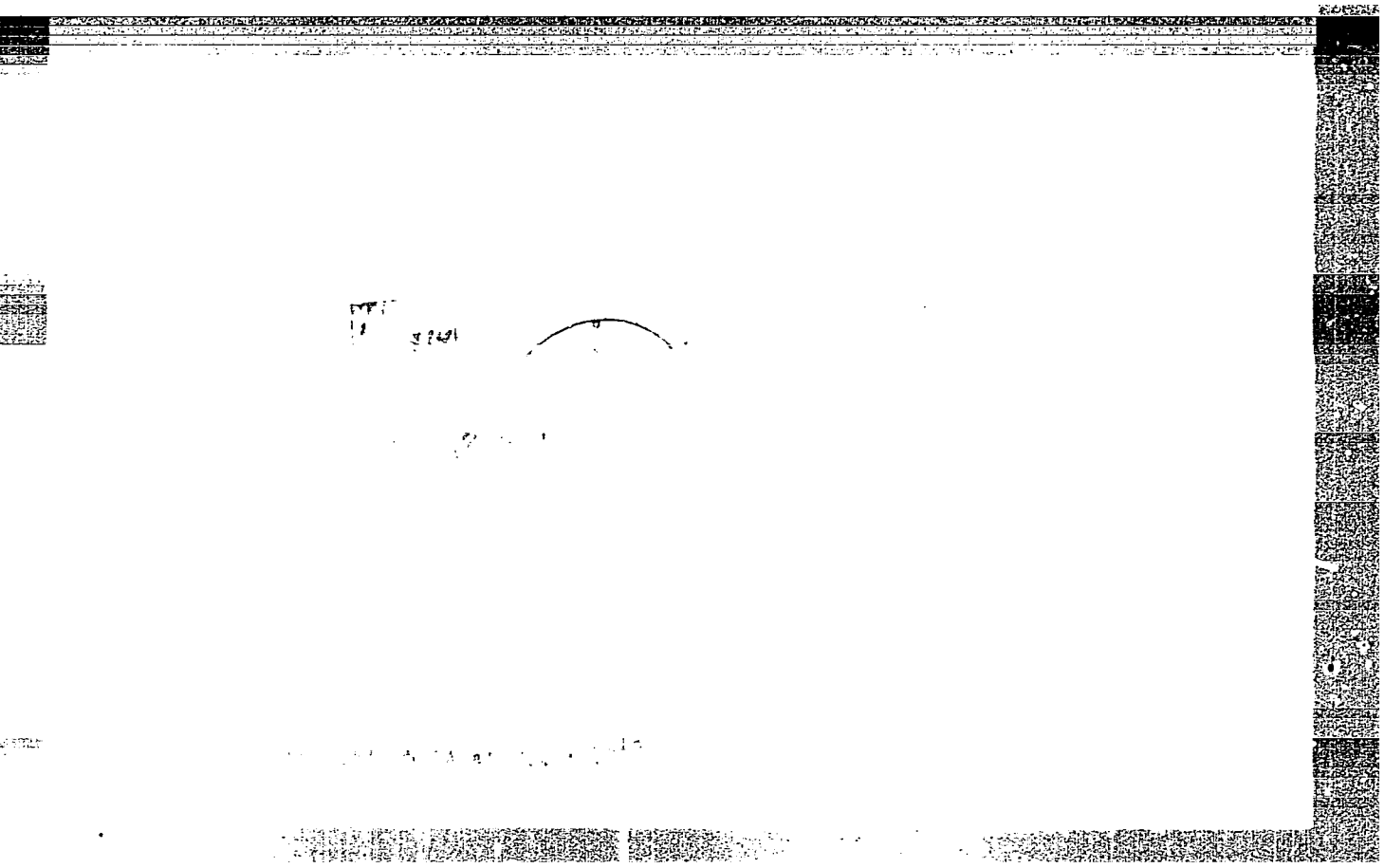


[redacted] Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers,

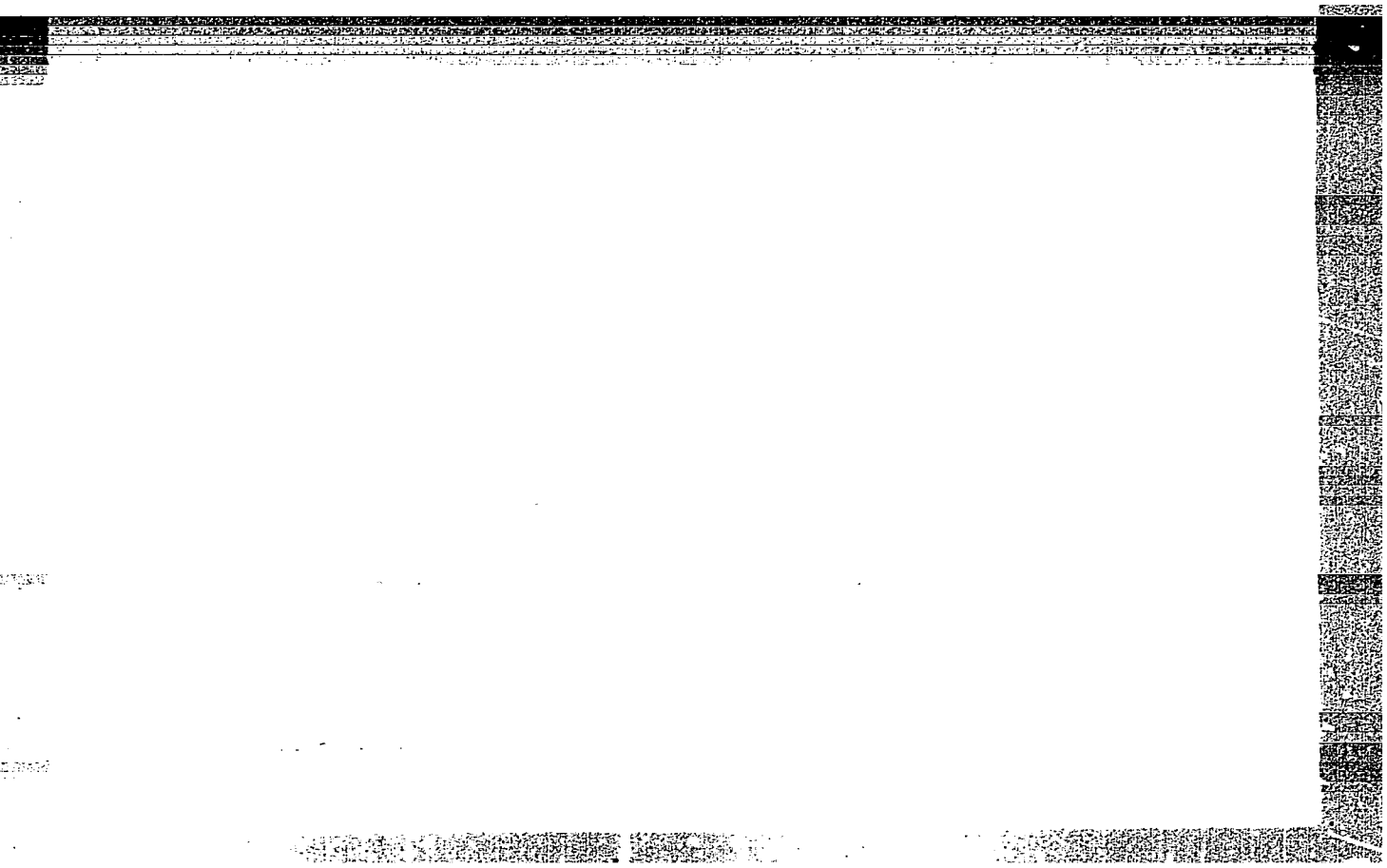


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720012-5"

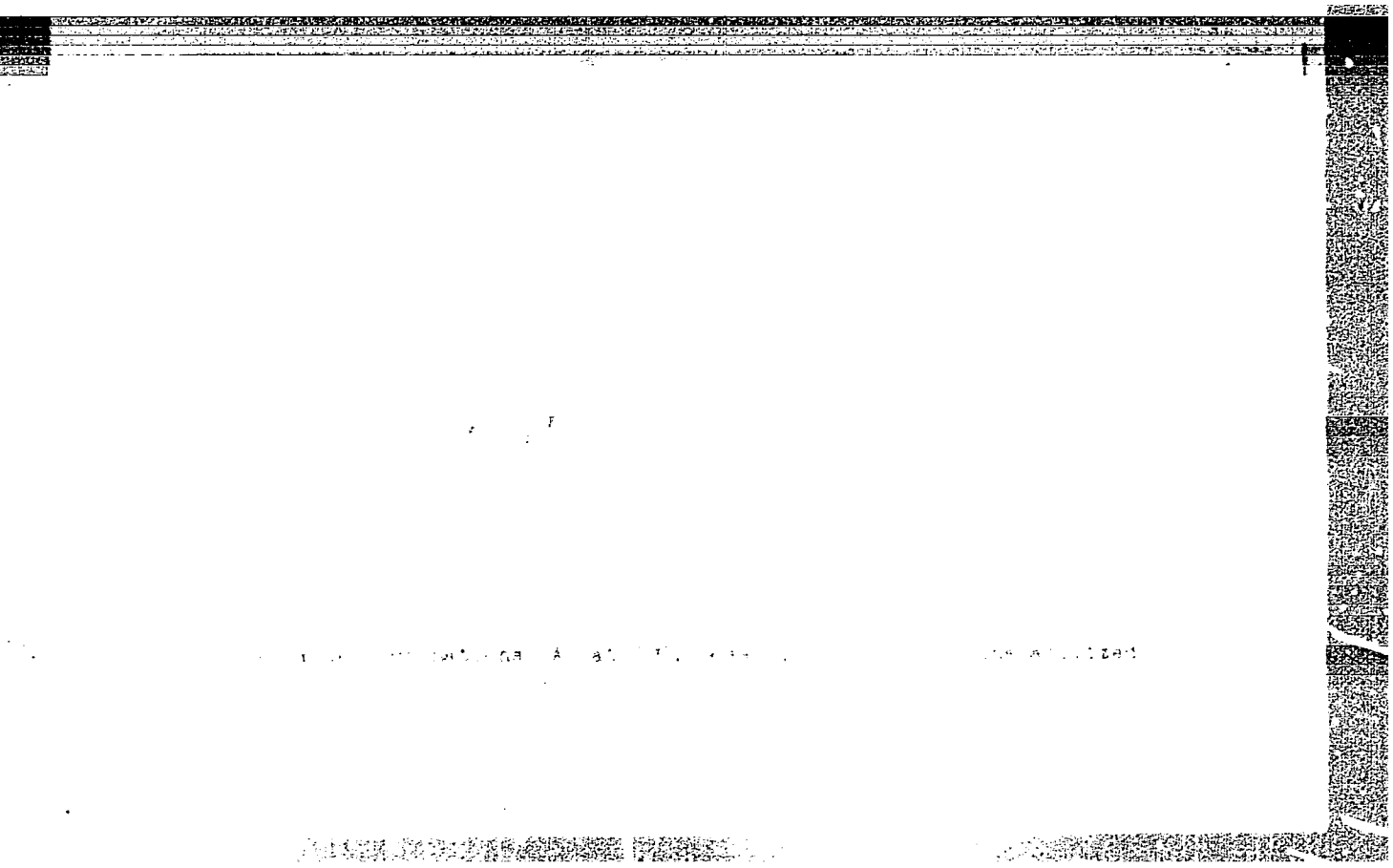




APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720012-5"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720012-5"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720012-5"

L 24491-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(l) GG/RM/WW/JW

ACC NR: AP6006980 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/002/0261/0266

AUTHORS: Fomenko, A. S.; Abramova, T. M.; Dar"yeva, E. P.; Galina, A. A.; Furman, Ye. G.

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry im. L. V. Pisarzhevskiy (Institut fizicheskoy khimii)

TITLE: Mechanism of action of di-β-naphthyl-p-phenylenediamine during radiation oxidation of polycaproamide

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 2, 1966, 261-266

TOPIC TAGS: polyamide, free radical, oxidation kinetics

ABSTRACT: The effect of di-β-naphthyl-p-phenylenediamine (I) upon the kinetics of accumulation of free radicals formed during the process of radiation-induced decomposition of polycaproamide (II) was investigated, and the yield of gaseous and oxygen-containing products of radiation-induced oxidation of the polymer was determined. The changes of the content of terminal NH_2 groups, viscosity, and IR spectra occurring in II stabilized with I during the radiation-induced oxidation were also studied. The methods, involving ESR, chromatographic, chemical, and IR

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.01:54+678.675

spectroscopic studies, were previously described by A. S. Fomenko, T. M. Abramova, E. P. Dar"yeva, A. A. Galina, and Ye. G. Furman (Ukr. khimich. zh., 30, 376, 1964). It was established that I has no effect upon breaking of the C-H, C-N, and -C-CO- bonds during radiolysis of II, but does affect C-N and C-CO bonds during radiation oxidation of II. The amount of peroxy carbonyl and carboxyl compounds formed during radiation oxidation of II stabilized with I is considerably lowered as compared with the untreated II. A possible mechanism for the inhibiting action of I is offered. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 6 figures, and 4 equations.

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 05Mar65/ ORIG REF: 007

L 35343-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) JWD/GG/RM

ACC NR: AP6012725 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/004/0770/0770

AUTHOR: Fomenko, A. S.; Krasnov, Ye. P.; Abramova, T. M.; Dar'yeva, E. P.; Furman, Ye. G.; Galina, A. A..

ORG: none

TITLE: Radiation resistance of isomeric aromatic polyamides

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 4, 1966, 770

TOPIC TAGS: radiation stability, aromatic polyamide, aliphatic polyamide, gamma irradiation, radiation resistance

ABSTRACT: The integral dose required for the accumulation of 1.10^{14} radicals in γ-irradiation of aromatic polyamides is shown to be one order higher than for aliphatic polyamides. The radiation yields of hydrogen during polymer irradiation are two orders lower than for aliphatic polyamides. There were no changes in IR-spectra and thermomechanical properties of samples γ-irradiated in vacuo and in the presence of oxygen. This proves the high radiation stability of aromatic polyamides. [Based on author's abstract.] [AM]

SUB CODE: 20, 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Nov65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1

UDC: 678.01:54+678.675

L 40099-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) GG/RM

ACC NR: AP6019661 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/66/032/006/0549/0554

AUTHOR: Brodskiy, A. I.; Fomenko, A. S.; Dar'yeva, E. P.; Abramova, T. M.; Galina, A. A.; Furman, Ye. G.

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry im. L. V. Pisarzhevskiy, AN UkrSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Gas evolution during the radiative-oxidative degradation of poly-ε-caproamide

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 32, no. 6, 1966, 549-554

TOPIC TAGS: polyamide, oxidative degradation, hydrogen, carbon monoxide, gamma radiation, radiation effect

ABSTRACT: Chromatographic analysis was used to find the radiation yields of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, the main gaseous products of the radiolysis and radiative oxidation of poly-ε-caproamide. G_{H_2} is about 1 mole/100 eV for both processes, and does not change as the dose rate increases from 0.4 to 5.0 x 10^{18} eV/g min. G_{CO} is equal to 0.3 mole/100 eV for radiolysis and to 0.6 mole/100 eV for radiative oxidation, and rises to 0.9 mole/100 eV as the dose rate increases from 0.4 to 5.0 x 10^{18} eV/g min. It was found that the combined action of gamma radiation and increased temperature approximately doubles the values of G_{H_2} and G_{CO} in both the radiolysis and radiative oxidation of poly-ε-caproamide in the case of a low dose rate of gamma radiation, and that the effect of this combined action on G_{H_2} and G_{CO} diminishes with increasing

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.01:54+678.675

L 40099-66

ACC NR: AP6019661

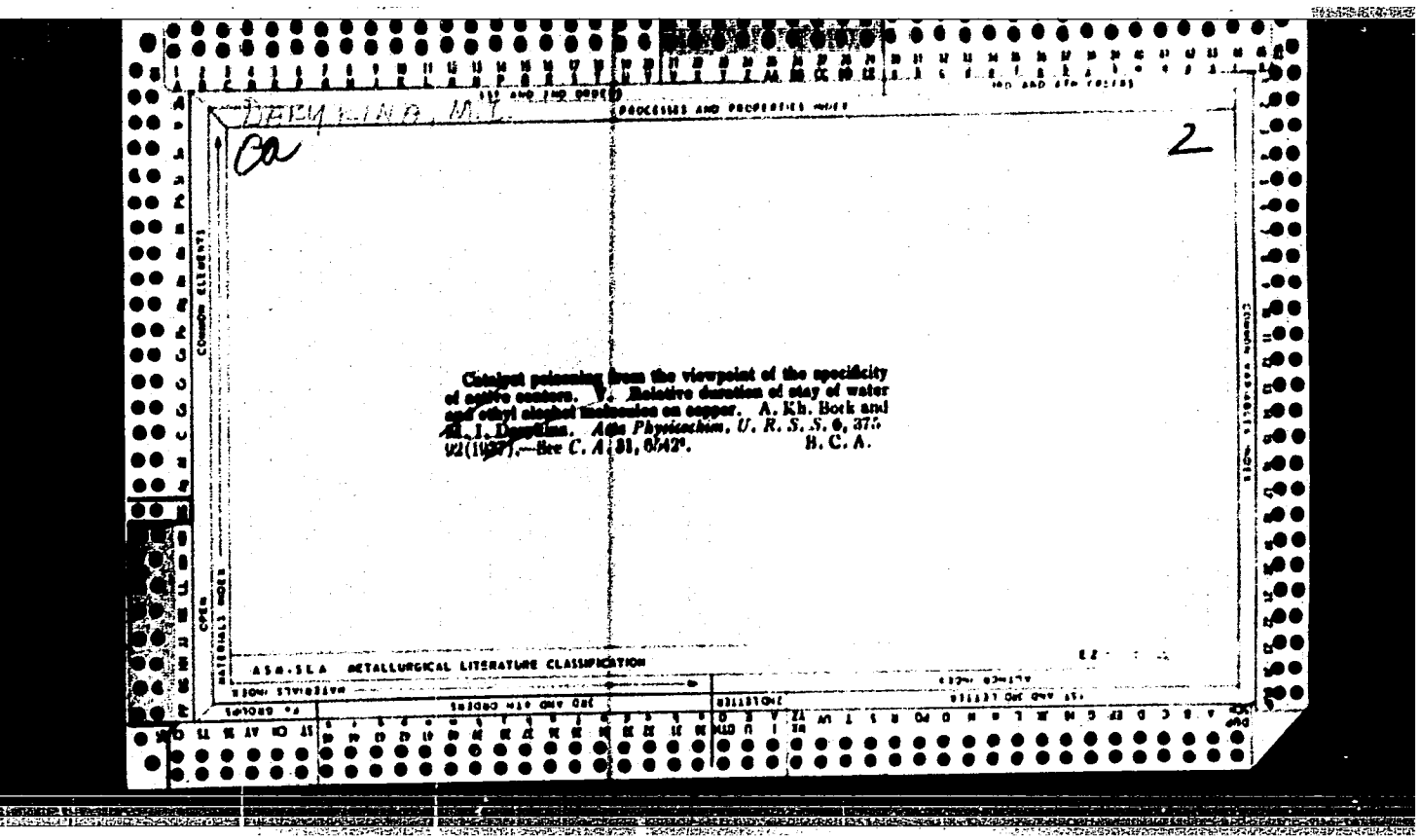
dose rate. It is shown that the stabilization of poly-ϵ-caproamide by the addition of the antioxidant di-β-naphthyl-p-phenylenediamine does not change G_{H_2} during radiolysis and radiative oxidation, but markedly reduces the amount of carbon monoxide formed during radiative oxidation. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 31Jan64/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2

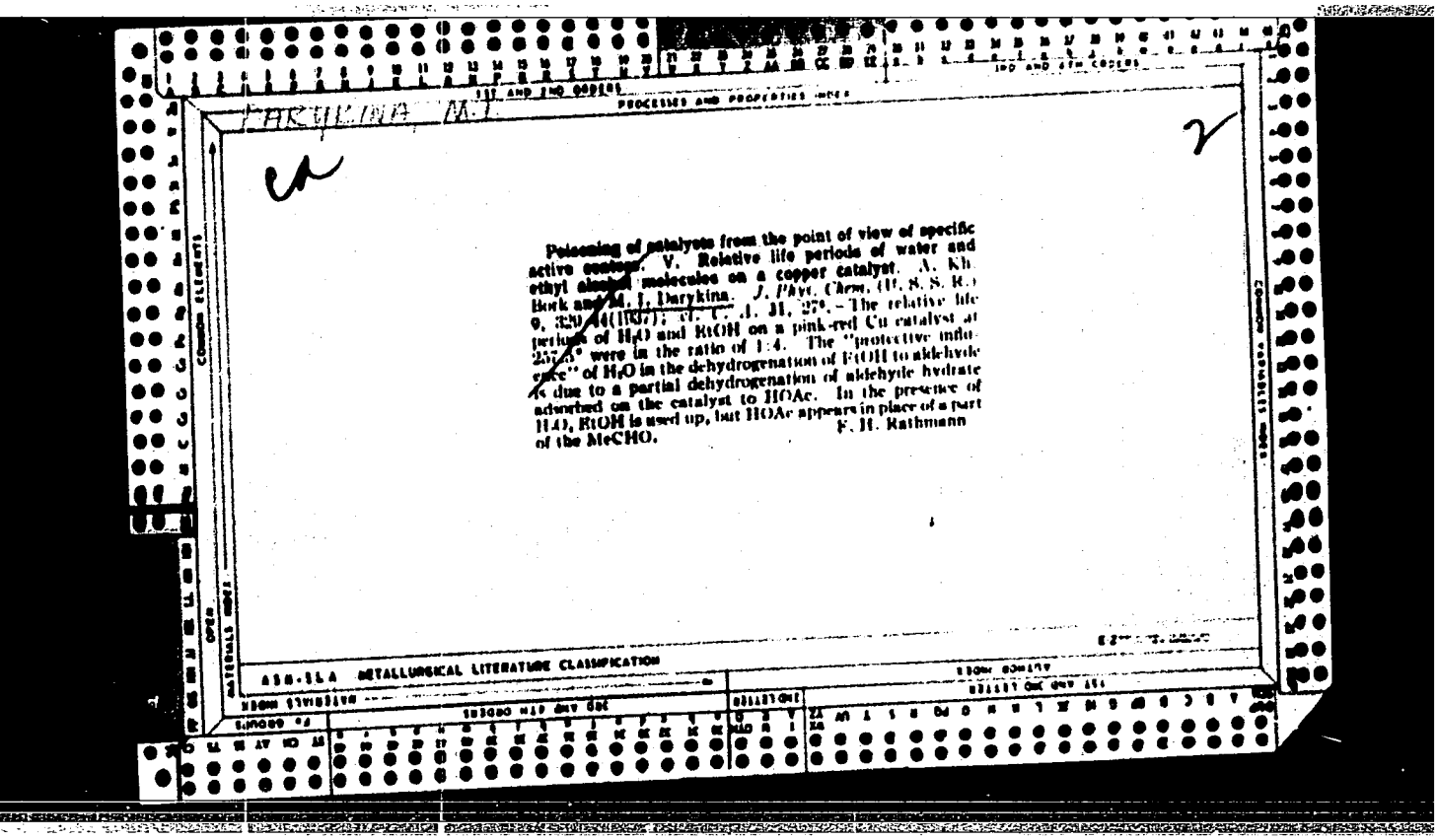
DARYKIN, I.N.

Study of industrial types of spiral feeders. Mekh. i avtom. v gor. prom. no.3:221-231 '63. (MIRA 16:10)



Catalyst poisoning from the viewpoint of the specificity of active centers. V. Relative duration of stay of water and ethyl alcohol molecules on copper. A. Kh. Bork and M. I. Temkin. *Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S.* 6, 375-92(1937).—See *C. A.* 31, 6042⁹. B. C. A.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Poisoning of catalysts from the point of view of specific active centers. V. Relative life periods of water and ethyl alcohol molecules on a copper catalyst. A. Kh. Bork and M. I. Darykina. *J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 9, 320-44(1937); cf. C. A. 31, 270.—The relative life periods of H_2O and EtOH on a pink-red Cu catalyst at 250° were in the ratio of 1:4. The "protective influence" of H_2O in the dehydrogenation of EtOH to aldehyde is due to a partial dehydrogenation of aldehyde hydrate adsorbed on the catalyst to HOAc. In the presence of H_2O, EtOH is used up, but HOAc appears in place of a part of the MeCHO. F. H. Rathmann

DARYKINA, M. I.

3

Action of phenolic inhibitors on the rate of oxidation of sodium bisulfite. M. I. Darykina. *Trudy Moskov. Inzh.-Ekon. Inst., Khim.-Tekhn. Proizvodstvo* 1954, No. 1, 143-5; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1955, No. 1834.—A comparative study was made of the inhibiting action of phenols on the oxidation of 0.65% aq. $NaHSO_3$ solns. by air at 40-60°. The following series of effectiveness of inhibiting action was established: hydroquinone > pyrogallol > 2-naphthol > 1-naphthol > pyrocatechol > resorcinol > phenol > phloroglucinol. M. Hosch

PM

DARYKINA, T.A., inzh.

Nature of rock pressure manifestations in a stope during cutter-loader and hammer mining in the Moscow Basin. Nauch. soob. Inst. gor. dela 4:24-33 '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Moscow Basin--Rock pressure) (Coal mining machinery)

TOROCHESHNIKOV, N.S.; DARYUSIN, A.P.

Ethylene from coke-oven gas. Khim.prom. no.8:658-665 D '50.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I.Mendeleyeva i Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti.
(Ethylene) (Coke-oven gas)

DARYUSIN, A. P.

DARYUSIN, A. P. --"The Enrichment and Production of Ethylene from the Waste Fraction of Coking Gas for the Production of Ethyl Benzol." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleyev. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science).

SO Knizhanay letopis'
No 2, 1956

AUTHORS: Torocheshnikov, N. S., Daryusin, A. P. S/064/59/000/08/03/021
B115/B017

TITLE: Production of Ethylene From Coke Gas

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 8, pp 658-665 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the most frequently applied methods for obtaining ethylene from coke gas, i.e., from the ethylene fraction obtained by fractionating coke gas by means of a direct separation and by direct extraction from the coke gas, are dealt with in detail. The average composition of the coke gas from three coal basins is given (Table 1). The separation of the coke gas by fractional condensation is based on the different condensation temperatures at a given pressure. The dependence of the vapor pressure of the main components in the coke gas on temperature (Fig 1) and the scheme of the apparatus used to separate the coke gas in a series of fractions (Fig 2) are given. The composition of the propylene fraction strongly fluctuates. Besides propylene it also contains butylene, isobutylene, benzene, toluene, acetylene, ethylene, ethane, methane, oxygen, hydrogen, etc. The composition of the ethylene fraction is more stable; it contains more than 20 components which can be divided into a series of groups according to their boiling points (Table 2). Among the authors who deal with

Card 1/4

the utilization of the ethylene fraction P. K. Sakmin (Ref 2) is mentioned. A method used to produce ethylene from the liquid ethylene fraction is described (Ref 1). This ethylene fraction is divided into various groups after the throttling by fractional evaporation. The composition of these groups is given (Table 2). For this purpose a heat exchanger for ethylene was redesigned. The phase mixture was separated in four separators. The distribution of the components in the fractions obtained in the distillation of the ethylene fraction in the experimental arrangement by means of four separators is mentioned (Fig 3). The changed composition of the resulting ethylene fraction as dependent on the condensation temperature is illustrated in figure 4, whereas the dependence of the ethylene yield on the operational conditions of the apparatus used to separate the coke gas is shown in figure 5. On the basis of the results obtained the ethylene yield is high only if low temperatures are used. The device used for this purpose is schematicllay shown in figure 6. The apparatus shown schematically in figure 7 is used for the purification of the ethylene obtained. To remove CO_2 a countercurrent evaporation is made. The change of the CO content in the condensate obtained from the countercurrent condenser as dependent on the temperature

in the distilling flask (Fig 8), the operational process in the rectifying column (Fig 9) and the change in the acetylene content of the distillate and the liquid residue as dependent on the condensation temperature in the dephlegmator of the rectifying column (Fig 10) are graphically represented. In the direct method of ethylene production from coke gas, fractional condensation, sublimation, and adsorption as well as hypersorption are used. The apparatus used in Cordee (Great Britain) (Fig 11) is schematically reproduced, and a diagram is given of the ethylene yield as dependent on the temperature in the regenerator (Fig 12). The material balance in the process which takes place in the apparatus described (Table 3), and the schemes for the production of ethylene from coke gas in an apparatus with regenerators at 8 atmospheres excess pressure (Fig 13) and 0.6 atmospheres excess pressure (Fig 14) are reproduced. The composition of the fractions obtained is also given (Table 4). Finally, the importance of hypersorption for the above-mentioned process is pointed out, and the investigations made at the MKhTI imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva (MKhTI imeni D. I. Mendeleyev) and NIISS are mentioned (Ref 14). There are 14 figures, 4 tables, and 14 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Production of Ethylene From Coke Gas

S/064/59/000/08/03/021
B115/B017

ASSOCIATION: MKhTI imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva (MKhTI imeni D. I. Mendeleyev), GIAP (GIAP)

Card 4/4

GEL'PERIN, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DARYUSIN, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Prevention of explosions in apparatus for the separation of coke gas by the method of deep cooling. Zhur. VKHO 7 no.6:661-666 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Coke-oven gas)
(Combustion, Spontaneous)

L 18381-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pb-4 IJP(c) JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5003110 S/0063/64/009/003/0289/0299

AUTHOR: Gel'perin, I. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Daryusin, A. P. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Contamination of hydrocarbon conversion gases by nitrogen oxides and their danger of scrubbing carbon monoxide with liquid nitrogen 27

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo. Zhurnal, v. 9, no. 3, 1964, 289-299

TOPIC TAGS: carbon monoxide, liquid nitrogen, nitrogen oxide, hydrocarbon, chemical reaction

Abstract: Scrubbing carbon monoxide with liquid nitrogen permits the production of a nitrogen-hydrogen mixture of high purity, not containing appreciable amounts of catalytic poisons and contaminants for ammonia synthesis. However, in 1961, reports were published of explosions of low-temperature blocks in which converted gas was scrubbed with nitrogen in Holland, Japan, and the US. The main reason for these explosions was believed to be complexes which were formed as the result of the low temperature interaction of nitrogen oxides with reactive organic micro-impirities present in the converted gas and accumulating in the low-temperature block apparatus. It must be noted that despite limited information on the exact reactions involved, several

Card 1/2

L 18381-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003110

restrictions are established experimentally and greater operating safety can be achieved by: a) having a minimum of accumulated nitrogen oxides in the low-temperature block after the run, as calculated from the amount of nitrogen oxide entering the block from the separated gases; b) maintaining a maximum permissible nitrogen oxide content in the gas to be separated; c) strictly regulation of brief, extended and total shutdown of the low-temperature block after heating and scrubbing. Orig. art. has 1 figure, 11 graphs, 10 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP, GC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 009 JPRS

Card 2/2

SOV-69-20-5-15/23

AUTHORS: Luk'yanova, O.I., Daryusina, S.A.

TITLE: The Mechanism of the Action of Mixed Additions to Cement on the Base of Hydrophilic Plasticizer (O mekhanizme deystviya smeshannykh dobavok k tsementu na osnove gidrofil'nogo plastifikatora)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, Nr 5, pp 628-635 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The induction period of cement is increased 5-10 times if the mixing water contains alcohol-sulfite slops (SSB) and salts of alkaline metals or ammonia with anions in quantities of about 1% of the cement weight. The physical-chemical mechanism of these additions are here studied. Figure 1 shows the dependence of the induction period on the content of inorganic salts at constant quantities of SSB. Salts with CO_3^{2-} anions show the greatest influence on the duration of the induction period, SO_4^{2-} anions the weakest. The nature of the cation is of minor interest. After an optimum of the salt content is reached, the induction period is shortened (Figure 2). The kinetics for the binding of SSB under the action of potassium carbonate are given in Figure 3. The initial adsorption of SSB is reduced and the period for binding SSB is increased. The initial adsorption in the

Card 1/2

The Mechanism of the Action of Mixed Additions to Cement on the Base of Hydrophilic Plasticizer

presence of K_2CO_3 reaches a maximum when the potassium carbonate content is 1-1.5%. The initial adsorption is dependent only on the K_2CO_3 value, not on the water-cement ratio in the suspension. The anions form, with potassium, an insoluble compound which is adsorbed by the surface of the initial particles of the cement, reducing their adsorption capacity for SSB. Figure 6 shows the heat emission during hydration of the cement with the addition of 0.5% SSB and various carbonate content. Cement without an addition shows no induction period. The heat emission for cement with a 6-% plaster content is demonstrated by Figure 7. An addition of SSB increases the heat emission. There are 9 graphs and 11 references, 10 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy universitet, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet, Kafedra kolloidnoy khimii (Moscow University, Dept. of Chemistry, Chair of Colloid Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1957

Card 2/2 1. Cements--Preparation 2. Water--Applications 3. Alcohol --Chemical reactions 4. Sulfides--Chemical reactions

Electron-microscopic study ...

particles with mean dimensions 200 to 300 Å. These formed preferentially on the parts of the glass where there are no large flat particles. With increasing time, the particles gradually cover the whole surface. After about 5 min the surface of the glass is covered with a compact layer, consisting of crystals of lead sulphide of an octahedral form.
Precipitation on mica was carried out for 1 sec to 2 hours at 3°C and 1 sec to 5 min at 23°C. In the first stages, very thin flat particles of 500 to 1500 Å are formed. The particles have no real geometric shape and form preferentially on smooth parts of the surface. After a time, isometric particles are formed, at first on free parts of the surface and then on the earlier-formed flat particles, preferentially at the edges. The isometric crystals then grow and form octahedral crystals. Thus, nuclei form directly on the substrate and not in the solution. There is epitaxial growth of lead sulphide crystals on mica without any kind of orientation according to morphology. The results indicate that during chemical precipitation of lead sulphide, migration of molecules plays an important role in the

DISTLER, G.I.; DARYUSINA, S.A.

New crystal surface decorating technique. Kristallografiia 7 no.2:266-270 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.
(Crystal lattices) (Electron microscopy)

DISTLER, G. I.; DARYUSINA, S. A.; GERASIMOV, Yu. M.

"A new method of decorating the active sites of crystal surfaces."

report submitted to 3rd European Regional Conf, Electron Microscopy, Prague, 26 Aug-3 Sep 64.

DISTLER, G.I.; DARYUSINA, S.A.

Mechanism underlying secondary decorating of crystal surfaces.
Kristallografiia 9 no.1:119-121 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

DISTLER, G.I.; DARYUSINA, S.A.; GERASIMOV, Yu.M.

Method for determining inhomogeneities of crystal surfaces based on early crystallization stages. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.6:1328-1330 F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.V.Belovym.

KALNIN'SH, A.I. [Kalnins, A.]; DARZIN'SH, T.A. [Darzins, T.];
HERZIN'SH, G.V. [Berzins, G.]

Plasticization of wood by preliminary treatment with ammonia. Der. prom. 13 no.5:11-13 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)